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# **Guidelines for Use of Pavement Marking and Markers and Roadside Delineation**

#### **Purpose:**

To improve visibility during night and wet night conditions and possibly reduce night and wet night "run off the road" accidents.

# **Pavement Marking Placement Guidelines**

- Longlife pavement marking (epoxy, polyurea and thermoplastic) on the National Highway System (NHS)
- Longlife (epoxy, polyurea and thermoplastic) pavement marking on all roadways with Average Daily Traffic (ADT) greater than 4000 ADT
- Epoxy pavement marking and epoxy contrast marking (black) or polyurea pavement marking without contrast markings on all concrete pavement
- Epoxy or polyurea pavement marking on asphalt pavement west of and including I-77
- Thermoplastic pavement marking on asphalt pavement east of I-77
- 50 % wider than normal pavement marking lines on all interstate and other full control of access roadways (4" skip lines and edge lines become 6" skip lines and edge lines, 8" gore lines become to 12" gore lines)
- Waterborne paint pavement marking on all non-NHS roadways with 4000 ADT or less

# **Pavement Marker Placement Guidelines**

Permanent pavement markers on the National Highway System (NHS)

Permanent pavement markers on all roadways with 4000 ADT or greater

Snowplowable pavement markers west of and including I-77

Raised permanent pavement markers east of I-77

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# **Roadside Delineation Placement Guidelines**

Bridge rail, concrete barrier rail, guardrail, and cable guiderail delineation on all NHS roadways

Other locations could be considered as determined by engineering study. Factors to review might include: life cycle cost, crash history,

roadway alignment, snowplow rates, roadway lighting, shoulder

rumble strips

# Enhancements to these guidelines may include the following:

Profiled pavement marking lines

50% wider than normal profiled pavement marking lines

Pavement markers along edge lines

Rumble Stripes

In-lane Pavement marking rumble strips

Locations to be considered as determined by engineering study.

Factors to review might include: life cycle cost, crash history,

roadway alignment, snowplow rates, roadway lighting, shoulder

rumble strips